

This afternoon in a conference in Senator Platt's office lasting three-quarters of an hour.

On the one side were the three United States Senators and Gov. Odell, whose political futures are threatened by a continuation of the strike.

On the other side was President Baer, head of the coal operators' combine, the man who said that he and his fellows were in control of the mines by divine right, and Chairman Thomas, of the Board of Directors of the Erie.

#### BAER LATE AT THE CONFERENCE.

Although President Baer had been asked to be at Senator Platt's office at 10.30 o'clock, he did not arrive until fifteen minutes after noon. He had come from Philadelphia in his private car at 9.48 o'clock and gone direct to his office, where he met other presidents of the coal roads.

At 11.30 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Thomas, he went to the Morgan banking house, at Broad and Wall streets, where he was closeted for half an hour in the private office of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Earlier in the day Mr. Morgan had vigorously denied that he had blocked the negotiations for a strike settlement yesterday. He had also conferred with Senator Penrose at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the strike question. From this it was inferred that Mr. Morgan would tell Mr. Baer that the time had come for him to give in to the force of public sentiment.

Whether he told him or not cannot be learned, but Mr. Baer was in anything but a pleasant mood when he left Mr. Morgan's office.

The reception he got from a crowd in front of the United States Express building, where the conference was to be held, in Senator Platt's office, did not tend to mollify him.

#### BAER GREETED WITH TAUNTS.

His striking face was recognized and cries of "Call off the strike," "Arbitrate," "Fair play," "Give the miners a chance to live" and the like were yelled at him.

He scowled as he forced his way through the crowd and toward the doorway.

"Will there be a settlement to-day?" asked a reporter. "The strike will end when the miners go back to work," barked the president of the Reading Railroad.

When Mr. Baer reached the office of Senator Platt the same appeal was made to him that was made to his fellows in the coal combine yesterday. He was assured that the continuance of the strike was hurting the party in power in Pennsylvania and New York, might lead to widespread bloodshed and famine and was inflaming the public mind. To this he made answer that he was not in position to back down from his original stand.

He was the first to leave the conference, going out of the building by the back way and almost running up Church street to his office. Senator Platt and Gov. Odell were the next to appear.

Sensors Quay and Penrose were the last to leave the building. They hurried to the Pennsylvania ferry at the foot of Cortlandt street and took the first train for Philadelphia from Jersey City.

Senator Penrose said that the situation was practically the same as it was before they came to New York.

John Mitchell, who had been waiting at the Ashland House for news of the result of the conference, did not appear to be greatly surprised. He refused to make any comment. With District Presidents Duffy, Fahy and Nichols, he will start for Wilkesbarre to-night.

#### SENATOR QUAY IS DOWNCAST.

Sensor Quay appeared to be very much downcast over the outcome of his scheme to end the strike. Just before taking the train at Jersey City he said to an Evening World reporter that the strike situation was unchanged.

"We made every effort in our power," he said, "but were unable to bring about a settlement. I do not know whether I shall return and renew the effort next week or not. Something ought to be done in a hurry. The condition grows worse every day."

"It has been charged, Senator Quay," said the reporter, "that your object in attempting to settle the strike was entirely political."

"That is not true," replied the Senator indignantly. "The coal question is not a political question. It is a question that strikes home to the people of the great State of Pennsylvania irrespective of their party affiliations. I tried to end the strike in the interest of the people of the State I represent in the Senate of the United States."

#### YELLS GREET SENATOR PLATT.

After leaving the coal conference, Senator Platt went to a restaurant at Thames and Church streets. It was noised about that he was there, and a great crowd gathered to see him come out.

When the Senator started out for his office he was appalled and drew back. The crowd saw him and began to yell. So great was the jam in the narrow street that reserves from the nearby Church street station were sent out to clear a way for the Senator. This done, he ventured forth.

"Did you settle the strike?"

"It's up to the Republicans."

"Make the operators give in."

"Hurrah for John Mitchell."

These were some of the cries which greeted the Senator. He smiled and hurried through the lane the police made for him and escaped into his office.

#### MORGAN FAVORS SETTLEMENT.

Before the conference between the Republican statesmen and the coal operators was resumed Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was accosted by an Evening World reporter as he was leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Mr. Morgan," said the reporter, "some of the morning newspapers accuse you of blocking the negotiations looking to a settlement of the strike yesterday."

The big financier took his cigar from his mouth and spoke with great earnestness.

"It is not true," he replied. "Don't you know it is not true?"

#### CROWD WATCHES AT PLATT'S OFFICE.

So great was the interest manifested in the momentous conference at Senator Platt's office that the police were called to clear the street in front of No. 49 Broadway at 10 o'clock.

It was not a rag tag and bobtail crowd such as gathers so quickly in New York, but a gathering of solid, substantial citizens, business men, apparently of the neighborhood.

When Senators Quay and Penrose arrived at 10.15 o'clock they had to force their way through the throng on the sidewalk, and a police guard was formed to keep the path to the doorway clear.

The Pennsylvania Senators carried their travelling bags and announced that they would take the first train to Philadelphia after the conference, implying that win or lose they will make no further effort to settle the strike in New York.

President Baer, of the Reading Railroad, was face to face with the sole responsibility for the continuance of the great coal strike.

The situation was placed before him in Senator Platt's office when he met Senators Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Senator Platt and Gov. Odell and Chairman Thomas, of the Erie Railroad.

#### MORGAN FORCED INTO IT.

J. Pierpont Morgan, after repeated refusals to interfere in the strike situation, was dragged into it to-day. He spent the night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Before leaving for his office he talked with Senator Penrose, who urged upon him the danger to the Republican ticket that will result from a continuance of the strike.

Just now the situation twisted around until it rested entirely in the hands of President Baer is interesting. It was the object of the machine politicians when they took up the problem of settlement night before last

## CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES OF SENATOR QUAY, WHO BROUGHT ABOUT TO-DAY'S COAL CONFERENCE.



Election day in the States of Pennsylvania and New York is less than four weeks away. A Governor and State ticket will be elected in each State. In Pennsylvania in 1900 the Republican Governor was elected by a plurality of 111,126. There are 147,000 men on strike at the mines—100,000 of whom are said to be voters. Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York in 1898 by 17,736 majority. Senators Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, of New York, are doing

to eliminate Baer as far as possible. He is the only Democrat in the coal operators' combine. The design was to get the others, who are strong organization Republicans, to cut loose from Baer, agree to a settlement with the miners and leave him standing alone against the strikers—a position that he could not maintain, of course.

#### TRIED TO PUT IT UP TO MITCHELL.

Before trying this the politicians called in John Mitchell. They talked to him plainly and bluntly and he replied in like manner. Then, after he had refused to consider propositions to send the men back to work and trust to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to right their wrongs, the politicians began to talk compromise.

How Mitchell received their advances and put the responsibility on the operators, as he had done it in Washington, is best explained by Edward Lauterbach.

"The disposition of Mr. Mitchell all through these negotiations for a settlement of the strike has been most commendable," said Mr. Lauterbach to an Evening World reporter. "He has done all that is possible for him to do. Mr. Mitchell went so far as to offer to allow the operators to name all of the arbitrators to be appointed to settle the strike."

With Mitchell ready to arbitrate the politicians went after the operators. They invited all the presidents of the coal roads, except President Baer, to appear at Senator Platt's office yesterday afternoon. There Gov. Odell, Senator Quay and Senator Penrose pleaded with them as organization Republicans to save the party.

#### A GREAT CHANCE FOR SPELLBINDERS.

They were urged to accede to the demands of the miners for arbitration, open their mines and get coal out. It was pointed out to them that political orators all over the country could point to the fact that Republican operators were the first to give in to the miners and that the only operator holding out was a Democrat.

The result was not what the politicians had expected. The operators announced that they would do nothing without President Baer's sanction. It became apparent to the politicians that the man they had planned to ignore was the only man they could deal with. When the operators had departed the politicians determined to invite President Baer to a separate conference to-day.

In the mean time they got busy with Mr. Baer. Telegrams to Philadelphia arranged a conference between him, President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, and President Loeve, of the Baltimore and Ohio. This conference was held in Philadelphia last night. No details of it have been given out, but it is fair to assume that President Cassatt urged Mr. Baer to accede to the arbitration plan offered by President Mitchell.

## ACTION IS INVOKED AGAINST THE MINERS.

David Wilcox, counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, acting for all of the coal carrying and producing railroads, has asked President Roosevelt to invoke the Federal laws to dissolve the Coal Miners' Union. The ground upon which Mr. Wilcox asks for this action is that the union is a conspiracy to prevent interstate commerce.

The letter to the President in which Mr. Wilcox states his position is extremely long and bristles with precedents upon which it is asserted the President can take action.

It is a recital of the causes of the strike from the operators' standpoint, a review of what has happened since the strike was declared—also from the standpoint of the operators—and a mass of accusations of illegal practices against the union and its officers.

"This combination," says Mr. Wilcox (referring to the union), "not merely restrains but destroys interstate commerce by preventing the existence of the subject matter of such commerce of the greatest public interest and importance. No more effective or radical restraint of interstate commerce could be imagined."

Mr. Wilcox assures the President that he can proceed against the Miners' Union under the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Strangely enough this very act is depended upon by John Mitchell for the next move he is to make if the strike should be prolonged.

Charles D. Sparr, one of the editors of the Outlook, who called upon Mr. Mitchell this morning, is authority for the statement that the President of the Mine Workers intends to ask Congress to pass a law regulating the carrying price of coal.

"It costs," said Mr. Sparr, "about 3 mills per ton per mile to move bituminous coal. To move anthracite costs between 8 and 9 mills per ton per mile. Under the Sherman act it is in the power of Congress to make the carrying cost of anthracite the same as that of bituminous. A blow like this would bring the operators to terms, materially reducing, as it would, their profits from hauling coal."

## PEOPLE WILL BLAME G. O. P., SAYS FASSETT.

An instance of the way Republican politicians regard the coal strike was furnished by J. Sloat Fassett at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. "The Republican party," said Mr. Fassett, "is about as much respon-

sible for the coal strike as it was responsible for the eruption of Mount Pelee, but the people could not get back at Providence for the eruption of Mount Pelee, whereas they can get back at the Republican party for the coal strike.

"Superhuman effort will be required on the part of the party managers to settle the strike, and superhuman efforts will be put forth. I do not want to be represented as saying that a continuance of the coal strike would be inimical to Republican success, but it would be much better all around were the strike to be settled as soon as possible."

## TROOPS CHARGE STRIKERS MOB.

Infantry Prove Ineffective to Quell Swiss Rioters and Cavalry Ride Down Crowd.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—Several hundred strikers last night demanded the resignation of the obnoxious Treasury officials, but no action was taken. Crowds gathered in the streets expressing sympathy with the strikers. The crowd became so demonstrative finally that a battalion of infantry was called out to clear the streets. The infantry were unable to cope with the mob and a company of cavalry was then ordered out. They charged the crowd with drawn sabres and several of the strike sympathizers were wounded before the streets were cleared. Six men were arrested. The employees of the gas, electric light and water works, after a prolonged discussion of the strike situation, have decided to continue work. The military commandant has been delegated to maintain order in the city. The strikers this morning formed a procession and paraded through several of the streets. The troops ordered the strikers to disperse and broke up the procession in several places. They also seized the flags and arrested several of the strikers. A number of the shop keepers have been ordered to close their stores and have complied with the order.

## BAY RUM SAVES A RESCUED MAN.

Trapped in Factory Building Ablaze, Joseph Schaefer Now Occupies Cell—Girl's Escape.

When the firemen broke into the unoccupied factory building at No. 237 West Twenty-seventh street, where there was a small fire to-day, they found an old man on the third floor, unconscious from the smoke. They carried him to a barber shop next door, where he was resuscitated with by rum.

Then a New York Hospital surgeon diagnosed his case as alcoholism, and he was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station. He said he was Joseph Schaefer and that he was a watchman in the factory, which was formerly occupied by the Schaefer Moulding Company. The fire started in some lumber and did only about \$1,000 damage.

While it was in progress, the 300 girls in the Monopole cigarette factory across the street stopped work to watch it. Emma McGowan, to see it the better, put her head through the elevator shaft. The elevator came down and she almost lost it. Her screams saved her, but she has a terrible headache. She was sent to her home, No. 184 Eighth avenue, in a cab.

The poor people in the neighborhood broke through the fire lines and grabbed all the wood which the firemen threw out of the windows. The police tried to stop them, but most of them got away with their burden.

## RIOTING IN THE MINE REGION.

Troops Put a Crowd to Flight When It Looked Troublesome—Schools Close Through Lack of Coal—Attack Begun on Reading Railroad's Charter.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 10.—A Reading company coal and iron policeman and four non-unionists were driving from town to the Henry Clay shaft this morning when a crowd hurled rocks at them.

The policeman fired at the crowd, while a rioter emptied a shotgun at the policeman.

Before the firing could grow general two companies of the Tenth Infantry put the crowd to flight, whereupon the non-unionists went to work.

All of the leading collieries in this vicinity were guarded by troops all night.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 10.—Detachments of the Ninth Regiment and the Philadelphia Second City Troop were sent out to the mining towns early this morning and returned here after a couple of hours' march.

The soldiers found no crowds gathered anywhere and the several towns were reported to be quiet.

It has been the custom of Col. Dougherty, of the Ninth, to send out companies each morning not only for the purpose of making a demonstration, but also to give the men exercise.

He said the soldiers are respectfully received everywhere. The chief interest here is in the conference being held in New York between the political leaders and the coal operators, and news from there is eagerly awaited.

## FEDERAL TROOPS ARE NOW ASKED FOR.

(Special to The Evening World.) WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 10.—At a conference of the operators of the upper coal field in this city last evening it was decided to ask Gov. Stone to request the President to order Federal troops to reinforce the State troops now in the field.

A letter was sent to the Governor and the operators expect that he will act upon it and continue putting troops in the region until the force is sufficient to fully protect the men who want to work and to guard the collieries and railroads and the houses of the workers. How many will be needed for this the operators do not pretend to say, but a much larger force than is now here is desired.

Gen. Gobin left last evening for Harrisburg and Washington, his intention being, after consulting the Governor and Gen. Miller, to see the President and place the matter before him, explaining the conditions and the nature of the violence. Whether he will advocate the calling of more troops to the scene is not known. He would not discuss the matter before he departed.

There is no increase in the number of men at work, the strikers say to-day, and the operators report but slight gains. Yesterday was pay day at several of the mines, and many men who got out about the towns were met by union men and talked into joining the

strikers. Whether they will stay out is uncertain. No new workings were opened to-day and the effort to start is not expected until Monday.

## WOULD ANNUL THE CHARTER OF READING.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—There was received at the Attorney-General's Department to-day a petition from Frank H. Thompson, of Philadelphia, asking that the Attorney-General grant the use of the name of the Commonwealth in a suit against the Reading Railway Company to show why its charter should not be revoked for alleged violation of the State Constitution which prohibits a coal carrying company from engaging in mining.

In the absence of Attorney-General E. L. and his deputy the attaches of the Department declined to make the application public.

The Attorney-General is expected to take some action in the matter when he returns to his office next Wednesday.

## MINE OWNER URGES TROOPS ON THE MINERS.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 10.—John Markle, the wealthy mine owner, who asked of President Roosevelt that the present ratio of militia be supplied for mine protection, is reported as saying that before the troops lay down their guns they will be called upon to shoot at least one hundred and fifty strikers.

The attitude of the mine owner was shown during a heated conversation with Col. Good, who refused to disperse a number of strikers who were playing ball near the collieries. In refusing to send the men away from the ball grounds on the coal fields, Col. Good said to Mr. Markle:

"I don't see any good reason, sir, why these men should be driven away. They are doing no harm, and they are careful to keep outside the guard line. If you force us to needlessly antagonize these people it may start a riot and lead to the shooting down of a dozen of them. I assure you we don't want to do that."

Mr. Markle's retort was: "A dozen? You'll kill a hundred and fifty of them before you get away from here and before these men go back to work."

Col. Good refused to stop the game, and Mr. Markle went away disgruntled.

## GERMAN COLONIAL CONGRESS.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The first German Colonial Congress opened last night. Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin presiding. Many princes, ministers and distinguished scientists were present, and sixty economic, commercial and scientific societies are represented.

"I get more every time, now."

# H-O

Put the force that's in H-O behind the big day's work

The most delicate stomach can take H-O in some form. As a gruel or soup the invalid can assimilate it, and the youngest baby can take it. All these preparations have all the nourishment of H-O in other forms.